

## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—JACK CADE.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—Opposite Bond Street.—  
GUY MANNING—BETTY BAKER.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—CENTRAL PARK.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway.—  
SANTA BERTHA.NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Don Roy—ROBERT  
MAGUIRE—LARRY MORRIS.UNION THEATRE, Chatham Street.—LUCYMA BONGIAR  
LAW'S FIVE O'CLOCK—MARTIN COLEMAN.BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—BRILL  
DIA LEE, and OTHER ENTERTAINERS, at ALL HOURS.—THE BRILL  
DIA, WOMAN IN WHITE, AT 3 AND 7 O'CLOCK P. M.BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-  
way.—BURLINGTON, BONES, DANCER, AC.—JACK CADE.HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS, Niblo's Saloon,  
Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCERS, BURLINGTON, AC.—  
BETTY BAKER.CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 63 Broadway.—BONES,  
DANCER, BURLINGTON, AC.—DRESS' HALL.MELRODIN, No. 329 Broadway.—BONES, DANCERS, BURLINGTON,  
AC.WHITMAN'S HALL, Westside.—UNSWORTH'S MINSTRELS  
IN ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCERS, AC.

## MAILS FOR EUROPE.

## The New York Herald—Edition for Europe.

The Omsard mail steamship America, Capt. McAlister,

will leave Boston on Wednesday for Liverpool, and will

arrive there on Friday. The mails for Europe will be closed in this city to-morrow

afternoon, at a quarter past one and at half-past five

o'clock, to go by railroad.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the HERALD will be published

at eleven o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrap-

pers, six cents.

The contents of the EUROPEAN EDITION of the HERALD

will combine the news received by mail and telegraph at the

office during the previous week and up to the hour of

publication.

## The News.

At noon to-day, at the national Capitol in Washington, Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, will be inaugurated President and Vice President of the United States. The inaugural address of Mr. Lincoln, which is looked for with great anxiety throughout the entire country, will, in its general tone, it is said, be conciliatory toward the South, but in firm and positive terms will assert the right and duty of the government to enforce the federal laws, and to possess and hold all the forts, navy yards, arsenals, &c., belonging to the United States. We expect to be able to spread this important document before the public in our afternoon edition of to-day's paper.

Numerous reports were current in Washington yesterday that changes had been made in the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln, but there is no good reason to believe that any alteration will be made in the list published in the HERALD on Saturday and yesterday. Our despatches this morning furnish a report of the rumors, reports and surmises that were about until a late hour last night.

The United States Senate were in session last evening, and the chamber was overcrowded with persons anxious to witness their deliberations. At the commencement of the proceedings the noise and confusion in the galleries were so great that quiet was not restored until they had been ordered to be cleared. Mr. Crittenden made a most forcible and eloquent appeal in favor of his peace measure and for the preservation of the Union. He was followed by Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, in a most ultra and uncompromising speech against all compromise. In answer to a question as to what would be the policy of the new administration respecting the captured forts and arsenals, he indicated very clearly that it would be to recapture them, a declaration which produced considerable excitement among the Southern Senators. The Senate had not adjourned when we were compelled to go to press.

On Saturday last the new tariff bill, recently passed by Congress, received the signature of Mr. Buchanan. The new tariff goes into effect the first day of April next, but the last section of the bill provides that "all goods, wares and merchandise actually on shipboard and bound to the United States, within fifteen days after the passage of this act, and all goods, wares and merchandise in deposit in warehouse or public store on the first day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, shall be subject to pay such duties as provided by law before and at the time of the passage of this act; and all goods in warehouse at the time this act takes effect, on which the duties are lessened by its provisions, may be withdrawn on payment of the duties herein provided."

The Congress of the Southern Confederacy on Saturday admitted the Texas delegates to all the privileges of the other members.

Advices received in Washington from Texas, throw some additional light on the surrender of the public property by General Twiggs. The officers and soldiers, when ordered to vacate the barracks for the use of the Texas troops, acting in the most spirited and patriotic manner by raising the flag of the Union, the band playing "Yankee Doodle." The provision made for their subsistence while on their way to the coast was of the most meagre and inadequate character.

Considerable excitement was created in the neighborhood of Norfolk, Va., on Friday last by a report of an insurrection by the negroes aided by a few whites. Precautionary measures were at once adopted, and the fears seem to have subsided.

A very interesting chronological history of political events in this country since the Presidential election in November last, will be found in the pages of the HERALD this morning. The ordinances of the seceding States, the account of the seizure of the public property, and the proceedings of the Conventions and legislative bodies in the Southern States, are valuable at the present time, and will enable the reader to form a correct idea of the present condition of the country.

By the way of San Francisco we have some interesting items of intelligence from the Sandwich Islands. The annual statistics show that there has been a large falling off in the staple products of the islands during the past year; a decrease in imports of \$332,000, in exports of \$128,000, and in exports of domestic produce of \$118,000. The falling off in the domestic produce is by some persons attributed to blight, and by others to the financial policy of the government. The last census gives Honolulu a population of 13,408 natives and half caste, 1,616 foreigners and 884 Chinese, and 285 Chinamen. The exportation of Hawaiian salt during 1859 amounted to 804 tons.

Advices from Mayaguez, P. R., dated February 22, 1861, say: "The health of this port and that of the whole island is very good. Crops good and abundant and weather very fair and fine, but business is exceedingly dull, occasioned by the revolution in the United States, which has caused a panic in commercial affairs."

The cotton market yesterday was without change of moment. The sales embraced about 500,000 bales in lots, clearing, in good part, on the basis of 11½¢, a 11½¢, for midling uplands. The four market for heavy and extra middling, including some lots taken for export; sales made were unchanged and in fair demand. Wheat was heavy, while prices were without quotable change. Corn was in good request, with a fair amount of sales, at quotations given in another place. Pork was steady, with sales of mess at \$17 25 and of prime at \$12 37½ a \$12 50. Sugar was quite steady, with sales of 700 hhds. Cuba muscovado at full prices. Coffee was in fair de-

mand, with sales of 1,000 bags Rio at 12c. a 12½c. Freight was steady for English ports, with a fair amount of engagements.

## The Inauguration of Mr. Lincoln.

This day is the 4th of March—a day which has been looked forward to with intense anxiety by the country. It is the day of inauguration, when the President elect becomes President of the United States. The ceremony will take place at twelve o'clock, and Mr. Lincoln, like Mr. Buchanan, will deliver his inaugural before taking the oath of office. Never since the formation of the government was an inauguration day invested with so much of gloom. There is no longer any apprehension of disturbance at the capital; but the little cloud "the size of a man's hand" which appeared in the Southern horizon on the morning after the 6th of November has grown and spread and become darker and darker, till now the whole Southern heavens are overcast, and tempest seems almost inevitable. The clouds at the North, too, have been ever since gathering and growing blacker, and moving forward in dense masses charged with electricity. It only needs a word and a blow from one man to produce a collision and make the theory of the irrepressible conflict a fearful practical reality. A word alone may be sufficient to precipitate the antagonistic elements upon each other, but, followed up by a blow, the result is certain.

No President of the United States has ever been inaugurated under such circumstances before. It is a new era in the history of the country—an unprecedented result of a Presidential election. It is the first time that a party organized on an issue involving a controverted question of morals and religion—a party organized moreover on a purely sectional issue, in opposition to the institutions of fifteen States, divided by a geographical line from the other States—was enabled to elect its candidate to rule over the whole Union, including those fifteen Southern States, not one of which gave him a vote. Upon this dangerous issue, therefore, Mr. Lincoln has been borne into power by a party whose principles are antagonistic to the principles of the people—whose combined opposition stands recorded in the ratio of three and a half to one. The popular vote for Mr. Lincoln was 1,865,460. The whole vote was 4,739,982. The official vote against him was 2,874,142. If from those who voted for him we deduct the whigs and conservatives, who merely desired a change, and did not intend to endorse the Chicago platform, and who if they had to vote now would throw their suffrages in a very different direction, the strictly republican vote was about one million, against upwards of 3,700,000 opposed to the Chicago platform. Yet it has been claimed, ever since the election, that the small republican minority have a right to enforce their policy over the large majority, to the overthrow of the constitution, to the disruption of the confederacy, and even to civil war.

The result was that State after State seceded at the South, till at length a new confederation was formed and a new government established at Montgomery. But it was earnestly hoped by every patriotic heart that the leaders of the republican party would be induced, from the necessity of the case, to consent to such guarantees and securities to the Southern States as were calculated to bring the seceders back and prevent the rest from following their example. Instead of this, however, they have become more and more violent every day, rejecting every concession and even the moderate compromises proposed in the border States Peace Convention.

In consequence of the soothing tone of the speeches of Mr. Seward, who, it was known, was to be Premier in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, expectations of moderation were formed which are now dashed to earth by Mr. Seward's recent votes. And Mr. Lincoln himself, who had remained silent at Springfield when the people demanded his voice to still the rising storm, has lately spoken in words not calculated to reassure the country or disperse the clouds of war sweeping overhead. According to our best information, he persists in the revolutionary doctrines of the Chicago platform as the practical policy of his administration, and will neither make nor advise concessions. The radical wing of the republican party appears to have prevailed over the moderates, as the Jacobins in the French Revolution prevailed over the Girondists of the party, and from the inaugural, therefore, to-day, nothing conciliatory is to be expected.

Now, if the tone of this official manifesto should turn out to be of the nature indicated by all our intelligence from Washington—holding out the sword and not the olive branch—and if that be the real expression of the new President's sentiments and the veritable programme of his policy, and not merely a bait to gain some point from the ultras of his own party, which would be playing an extremely foolish part, the ceremony to-day will be not only the inauguration of a President, but the inauguration of civil war, and it will give birth to a new conservative party at the North which will utterly root and destroy the republican party, horse, foot and artillery. Mr. Lincoln had a glorious game in his hands, but we fear he has lost it forever. He might have saved the country and become second only to Washington in the hearts of the people; a few hours will tell whether he is the man for the occasion.

FAILURE OF THE COMPROMISES.—This is the last day of the present Congress, and after all the protracted discussion on the great difficulty now afflicting the country, what has it effected in the direction of a settlement? The Senate met last night at seven o'clock, and before they adjourn will probably adopt the Corwin resolution, amending the constitution so as to preclude Congressional interference with slavery in the States where it now exists. The republicans will no doubt go for this resolution; but that is no more than can be expected from them, because they only claim to deal with the slave question in the Territories at present, and not in the States, and thus they can afford to humbug the South by accepting the Corwin amendment.

The House meets to-day at ten o'clock; but as this will be the last hour of its life—as it ceases its official existence at twelve o'clock—it is not to be expected that anything will be done by that body towards saving the country. Thus at noon to-day a new administration will be inaugurated—a new order of things will be established, without anything having been accomplished by all the Union loving men throughout the entire country to settle the existing difficulties. Mr. Lincoln will then find—as he has in his speech at Springfield—that he has to commence a task greater than that which fell to the lot of Washington.

## The Two Confederacies—The Real Crisis Upon Us.

To-day the two American confederacies assume form and shape under their new governments. The following shows the composition of the respective cabinets:—

**NORTHERN CONFEDERACY.**  
President..... Abraham Lincoln.  
Vice President..... Hannibal Hamlin.  
Sec. of State..... W. H. Seward.  
Sec. of Treasury..... Salmon P. Chase.  
Sec. of Interior..... Caleb B. Smith.  
Sec. of War..... Simon Cameron.  
Sec. of Navy..... Montgomery Blair.  
Postmaster Gen..... Gideon Welles.  
Attorney Gen..... Edward Bates.

The Southern confederacy, it appears, has already decided upon most of the financial, military, naval and postal measures necessary to its defence and consolidation. It has authorized the issue of a loan of \$15,000,000 to provide for the immediate wants of the government; it has adopted measures for the formation of a small navy sufficient to protect its harbors and coasts; it has organized an army of 30,000 drilled men, and it has laid in an immense supply of provisions and breadstuffs, thus giving the lie to the republican brag that the Southern people were already beginning to suffer from want of food, and would soon be starved into submission. This accounts for the large amount of gold which has found its way to the Northwest, and which has been to a certain extent benefitting us here by helping to alleviate the embarrassments occasioned to the mercantile community by the stringency of the money market.

In addition to these, the Southern Congress has passed several other measures which attest its foresight and self-reliance. It has adopted a tariff provisional in its application, but which will answer its purpose by giving the new government a portion of the revenue that it will require. The national loan of \$15,000,000, which has only been emitted within a few days, has, it is stated, been all taken up. In addition to this, Georgia has appropriated \$1,000,000, South Carolina \$675,000, Louisiana \$500,000, and Alabama \$500,000, for the necessities of the confederation. It is amply supplied with munitions of war; for, as the Northern journals have been taking care to inform the public, the seceding States have seized on war material, belonging to the nation, amounting in value to about \$20,000,000, but which, it is true, they offer to pay a reasonable price for when the accounts between the two governments come to be squared up, if that should ever take place. In point of military organization they have been equally favored, having secured the nucleus for a splendid army and navy through the resignation of the numerous military and naval officers enumerated in the list which we published yesterday, and who comprise some of the best officers in the service, the greater part of them having been educated at West Point, or on board the national vessels.

In matters of internal economy the Southern government has set us an example which it would have been well for us if we had long since initiated ourselves. It has decided, for instance, to make its postal service self-sustaining; and in order to equalize its receipts and expenditures it proposes to discontinue all useless contracts, abolish post offices that are an expense, do away with the system of free newspaper exchanges and the franking privilege, all of which constituted the great obstacles to the proper working of the Department. Thus it will be seen that statesmanlike views have presided over the preliminary measures of the new Southern government, and that it is arming itself for all contingencies. In the seceding States men seem to be animated by but one spirit, owing to the failure in Congress of a settlement of the existing difficulties, and they entertain strong hopes now, we fear destined to be realized, that they will be joined by the border States.

Such are the condition and prospects of the new Southern confederation on this 4th of March, 1861—a day likely to prove one of the most memorable in history.

On the other hand we have the Northern confederation, which is to inaugurate the President elect to-day. The new government, if it is not openly and boldly in favor of coercion, is in hopes of settling the differences between North and South by attempting to retake the federal forts and to collect the revenue by means of a blockade of the Southern coast. Its leaders, it is true, protest against these measures being considered in the light of coercion; but this is a distinction without a difference. The mere attempt to use force will precipitate the country into a bloody struggle between men of the same race and lineage, and who, if they could only be taught to think so, have interests in every respect identical. Nor will this conflict be confined to hostilities between the North and South. Here in the North there will be a division between the radical portion of the republicans constituting one party, and the conservative elements resolving themselves into another; and whilst all this is going on the administration will be weakened by dissensions in the Cabinet, resulting from the efforts of the extremists to crush the more moderate, as well as from the jealousies and heartburnings growing out of the distribution of the spoils of office.

Such is the aspect presented by the two confederacies as they stand to-day. Before a week passes the worst anticipations to which the preparations on both sides point may be realized. Should the administration of Mr. Lincoln attempt to carry out its indicated intention of coercion, we shall at once find ourselves in the midst of a crisis the most dangerous and momentous that has ever agitated the mind of a people.

**REPUBLICAN MILITARY DISPENSER.—**The MILITIA TO BE CONVERTED INTO A SUPPLEMENTAL POLICE FORCE.—We published yesterday a communication calling attention to a bill introduced in the Legislature to authorize the Common Council to appropriate annually for the expenses of the First division, "as part of the police expenses of the city of New York," the sum of four dollars for each officer, non-commissioned officer, musician and private who shall parade at the division, brigade and inspection parades. The object of the bill is purely and simply to enable the Police Commissioners to employ the troops of the First division on city duty, whilst they send their patrolmen and detectives on flying expeditions about the country, as they did on the occasion of Mr. Lincoln's journey to Washington. The gallant members of the division will not feel much flattered at the use that is proposed to be made of their services.

## THE APPROACHING ELECTIONS IN NEW ENGLAND—A TEST OF THE POPULAR WILL.—The approaching elections for members of Congress in three of the New England States are fraught with deep import in the present critical condition of the country, and the result thereof will go far to prove the true sentiments of the people of that section in the question at issue between the North and South.

Without exaggeration we may say that they are the most important local elections which have ever taken place, because the future destinies of the country, as far as they are involved in the decision of the existing vexed question of compromise or coercion, are in a great measure dependent upon the results.

The election in New Hampshire comes off first—on the 12th day of this month. The Connecticut election follows on the 1st of April, and that of Rhode Island on the 3d of the same month. In these three contests the issue will be fairly put to the popular voice. The republican politicians seem determined to test the question of the Chicago platform, pure and simple, and the doctrine of non-compromise and coercion with the people, of those States, and they are now actively at work upon that issue. The battle has already commenced, and it remains to be seen whether they will be sustained by the popular will. We may expect to witness a large development of patriotism and no little excitement displayed on the occasion in all of the three States; but the Connecticut election is the most important of all, because three out of the four republican members of the present Congress have been renominated by their party, and these men are known to be violently in opposition to any measure of compromise or conciliation—hence the verdict of the people for or against their re-election will be a very fair representation of public opinion upon the vital question of the day.

Rhode Island, too, has recently taken a very important step in a measure which may command an expression of opinion from the people. The Senate passed a resolution instructing the two United States Senators in Congress to go for compromise, but the Assembly killed the resolution by a tie vote. Thus the voters of the State will, therefore, have an opportunity of pronouncing upon this subject by the disposition of their franchise at the approaching election.

In every view, then, these elections must be considered of vital moment, inasmuch as their results may decide the question whether this confederacy is to be split into two parts, and whether the Southern confederacy is to be established as a separate nation, with all the horrors of civil war threatening us in the future, in the event of the adoption of a coercive policy on the part of the new administration. It will, in short, be a contest between the republican politicians and the people; and the latter have a grave question to decide.

**THE CHRONOLOGY OF FOUR EVENTFUL MONTHS.**—Since the sixth day of last November a series of unparalleled and eventful circumstances has become a part of the history of this country—circumstances which, in their present aspect, and in the gloomy hue they assume as concerns the future, vitally affect the prosperity and being of the most wondrous nation that ever grew from a few dependent provinces to the strength and majesty of a powerful empire.

On that day a sectional party, born of fanaticism, and nurtured for thirty years by a violent agitation which pervaded the lecture room, the schoolhouse, the pulpit and the family hearthstone, was elevated to power. Its success was the signal for revolt against its principles on the part of that portion of the country whose institutions its orators and politicians denounced as an infamy and a curse. Six Southern States abandoned their allegiance to a government which was soon to be administered by the chiefs of this party, who were chosen according to the provisions of the constitution, but against the majority of the popular vote. Hostile attitudes were assumed by the seceding States, who seized the property of the general government, and the federal authorities, whose duty it was to protect it; but immediate collision was suspended by the forbearance of the Executive, in the hope that some compromise would be effected which might spare the shedding of fraternal blood. Remonstrances poured in from all sections of the country against the inauguration of coercive measures. State Legislatures proposed compromise and conciliation; a Peace Conference met at Washington; Congress talked by the hour over the affairs of the nation; financial disaster pressed hard upon every mercantile interest; threats of an attack upon the federal capital; the concentration of a strong military force there; and while in many quarters voices were raised for peace, preparations were making for war. But the politicians of the dominant faction, in the face of all this, were obdurate and unrelenting in their denial of any compromise which might save the country from impending ruin, and the 4th of March has come, leaving the difficulty unsettled, and the country in as perilous a condition as ever.

To-day at noon the administration will be established in power, while a separate confederacy is organizing in the Cotton States; and in view of the alarming agitation which stirred the whole country to its utmost depths for the past four months, we have prepared and publish to-day a chronological table of all the important political events which have transpired in the period from the 6th of November to the 4th of March. That period will form a momentous episode in the history of the United States of America.

**THE NEW TARIFF A LAW.**—Mr. Buchanan, it appears, has affixed his signature to the new Tariff bill, although it was thought by many that he would have put it in his pocket and taken it into retirement with himself to Wheatland. But it seems from our Washington correspondence that "he yielded to the persuasions of his Pennsylvania friends," and under that pressure signed the measure, which has thus become law.

If the Southern confederacy is to maintain an independent existence, and continue to be a separate nation, and if it were to ask from the North some measure calculated to further its commercial and political interests and strengthen its hands, it could not possibly select a better one for that purpose than this tariff. It will enable the younger confederacy to open its markets on favorable terms to foreign countries without resorting to free trade, and it will thus be able to obtain a respectable revenue, at least, from

the importation of foreign merchandise, which the exorbitant duties imposed by our new tariff will send to a more profitable market.

**DIRECT TRADE BETWEEN THE NORTH AND GREAT BRITAIN.**—We see that British enterprise is already preparing to take advantage of the policy which has driven the cotton States out of the Union. At a meeting held at the Bank of Charleston last week, proposals were received from Mr. A. M. Woir, a large London capitalist, and Messrs Laird & Co., the well known shipbuilders, offering to raise in Great Britain half the amount necessary to secure the establishment of a direct line of steamships between Charleston and Liverpool. It is proposed that a joint stock company shall be formed in England under the limited liability act, in which the Charleston shareholders will be placed on the same footing with all others. The company once formed, three iron screw propellers are to be built and run as a regular line between Charleston and Liverpool. It is intended that they shall be of 1,800 tons measurement and 250 horse power, with capacity for 4,000 bales of cotton, taking the bale at 44 lbs. The total cost of each steamer, it is calculated, will not amount to more than \$235,000, or \$705,000 for the three, the proportion to be raised by the people of Charleston being \$235,000. The proposal has been warmly taken up by the leading merchants of that city, and a committee has been appointed to solicit subscriptions.

It would be premature to enter into an investigation of the merits of this scheme until we see how the appeal made to the Charleston capitalists will be responded to. Of one thing, however, there can be no question—that the establishment of the line will at once bring the calculations of the republican extremists to the test. Should the incoming administration attempt to carry out a policy of coercion against the South, it must immediately bring it into collision with Great Britain. The vessels of the company being owned in moiety by English shareholders, any attempt to lay an embargo on them will be regarded, if not as an act of direct hostility, at all events as a case for damages. Under such circumstances, the threatened blockade of the Southern ports will be practically inoperative, and will affect only the vessels of those governments which are too weak to force it. Its main object—that of preventing Southern staples being sent direct to England—will be defeated, and thus one of the principal means of coercion relied upon will fall the new administration at the start.

## IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

**ADDITIONAL FROM TEXAS.**  
**The Surrender of the Public Property by General Twiggs—Spirited Conduct of the United States Officers and Soldiers—Yankee Doodle Still Alive and the Stars and Stripes Flying, &c., &c.**

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1861.  
Some additional intelligence was received to-day by the government from the Special Post Office Agent, who has been traveling in Texas, and who was at San Antonio three days after General Twiggs had surrendered the property and stores of the United States to the State authorities of Texas.

General Twiggs' conduct, he says, was severely censured by all the officers and soldiers of the United States. When the troops were ordered by Twiggs to vacate the barracks in order that the Texas troops might take their place, the band played Yankee Doodle, and they kept the stars and stripes flying to the great annoyance of the Texans.

The United States troops were only allowed a sufficient quantity of supplies to last them until they could reach the coast, and very scanty at that.

**NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.**  
**THE TEXAS MILITARY MOVEMENT—CAPTURE OF THE ALAMO—FOUR MEN WOUNDED.**

(From the New Orleans True Delta, Feb. 26.)  
On Saturday last the telegraph announced the surrender of the San Antonio arsenal to the authorities of Texas. By this morning's mail we received the following particulars of the surrender:—

SAN ANTONIO, Feb. 16.—P. M.  
Four days ago General McCulloch called for volunteers under order of the Committee of Safety, in the counties east and south of Fort Comstock. A large number of volunteers were to be last night, on Salado Creek, at the crossing of the Seguin road, which is four miles from San Antonio.

The call was promptly responded to by about four hundred men ready for immediate action. Besides the above named forces, he knew of some three hundred friends in the city prepared to cooperate. The captured arsenal was a very lively picture. There were companies from Guadalupe, Comal, Gonzales, Caldwell and other counties.

After several hours of impatient waiting the order was given at half past one o'clock A. M. The companies from Guadalupe and Comal, led by Capt. M. H. Foster, next followed the others in close order on horseback.

On the edge of the city a ball was fired, and all the horses were led in a single file, and a signal given. Having been answered by the city, the companies entered the city from the east by the Victoria road. This was at about midnight to four o'clock A. M. The balance remained ready to support the first division by a direct attack upon the various occupied positions.

The first division, with the forces of the city, were ordered to occupy the city by surprise, and the other places isolated without the firing of a gun. At daylight the reserve that had remained outside the city entered the city in a direct line, and were in the order to the main Plaza.

All business houses were at once closed, as were all drinking places, and the best order prevailed. The Alamo property had been given up by the gallant Capt. Reynolds, as true a patriot as Texas can boast, who has resigned his commission under the recent United States government, determined to adhere to the cause of the South.

At present, three o'clock P. M. two companies of infantry are still housed, one in the commissary about 125 men, and the other in the arsenal, and their unconditional surrender demanded.

General Twiggs had been superseded and another officer appointed to take the command of the federal government, formerly called the United States government, before the attack was made.

The Lone Star flag was hoisted at six o'clock over the Alamo.

Negotiations are now going on for the other property in this city, which, if not given up in a few hours, will be taken.

Through the accidental discharge of a gun four men were wounded on the Plaza.

A letter in the Gazette News adds:—  
The Rangers will return to their camp on the Salado, and will at once march to take possession of the other fortified positions on the frontier. It is thought they will be surrounded without resistance, so large will be the force brought against them.

**THE UNITED STATES TROOPS IN TEXAS.—TRANSFER OF THE UNITED STATES PROPERTY TO THE STATE.**

The San Antonio Telegram, of the 18th inst., has the annexed interesting statement:—  
The commissioners on the part of the State made the demand, this morning, that the public property should be transferred from the general government to the authorities of Texas.

After several hours spent in arranging details, the transfer was made by Gen. Twiggs, who could not have been more prompt, manly and honorable.

With the corps of arms under the command of Major Ives McCulloch, numbering six hundred men, and the different military companies of this city, there were not less than twenty hundred men under arms.

McCulloch's ranging corps were chosen men. A body of that character could hardly be found elsewhere, and everything was prompt and quiet, indeed, everything passed off with great satisfaction, except that by the fall of a double barreled shot from a horseman's gun of confidence, it was discharged, wounding seven men and two horses. None of the gentlemen are dangerously wounded.

The *Zeiger* also publishes the following:—  
The undersigned, commissioners on the part of the State of Texas, fully empowered to receive the authority conferred by them, have formally and solemnly agreed with General Twiggs, of the United States Army, commanding the department of Texas, that the troops of the United States shall be removed from the State by the way of the coast, that they shall take with them the arms of the respective corps, including the battery of light artillery at Fort Brown, and the battery of the same character at Fort Davis, and that the necessary means for regular and comfortable movement, provisions, tents, &c., &c., and transportation.

(General Order, No. 8.)  
Houston, Tex., Dec. 29th, 1860.  
San Antonio, Tex., Feb. 18, 1861.  
The State of Texas having descended, through its agents,

the delivery of the military posts and public property within the limits of this command, and the Commission General desiring to be made the line of demarcation between the Federal and State troops, the points will be ascertained by the parties, and the line of demarcation as the necessary preparation can be made, the line of demarcation by way of the coast—marking out with their arms the light batteries with their guns, the line of demarcation, quartermasters' stores, subsistence, military kind as may be necessary for an expedition of movement of the troops, prepared for attack or defense against sudden invasion from the North, by order of the undersigned, Major Ives McCulloch, Feb. 18, 1861.

It is the desire of the Commission that there should be no friction of this agreement on the part of the people of the State. It is their wish, on the contrary, that every facility should be afforded the troops. They are our friends. They have heretofore afforded to our people all the protection in their power. They have been our protectors, and we are their every consideration.

The public property at the various posts, other than that above agreed to be the use of the troops, will be turned over to be appointed by the commission, who will give due and proper receipts for the whole to the officers of the army, whom they relieve in their custody of the public property.

THOMAS J. DRYDEN,  
P. N. LEITCH,  
COMMISSIONERS ON BEHALF OF COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

## IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

**Despatches from Major Anderson—Position of Affairs in Charleston Harbor—The Intercourse between Fort Sumter and the Charleston Authorities, &c., &c.**

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1861.  
The Secretary of War received last evening's despatch from Major Anderson, dated Feb. 28.

He contradicts the statement that President Davis had been to Charleston. He says that the report that he had been sick is without a particle of foundation. He is in good health, as is also his little band of soldiers.

Affairs in Charleston harbor are arriving at a point when further delay on their part will be impossible. Their extensive works of defense and attack are nearly if not quite completed.

The feeling between the authorities and himself continues to be friendly, and he is allowed all the facilities that he could expect. Fresh provisions and marketing are supplied in abundance. He experiences no difficulty in sending or receiving his mail matter.

## THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 2, 1861.  
The Congress has admitted the Texas delegates to full privileges of the other members. There was a short session of several hours again to-night.

## TROUBLE AT NORFOLK, VA.

NORFOLK, March 3, 1861.  
Some excitement was created here on Friday night by a suspected plot of insurrection by negroes and free whites. Precautionary measures were taken, a detachment of volunteers being ordered out. There are now no serious fears